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Pension Fund over \$720,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH	Haight and Belvedere Streets
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKet 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia. Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1039 56th St., Oakland. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia. Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia. Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple. Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets. Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia. Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion. Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg. Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemens 45-C—268 Market. Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero. Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers No. 537, Circle Splicers. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple. Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason. Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall. Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building. Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple. Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero. Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market. Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay. Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason. Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday, 273 Golden Gate avenue. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple. Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue. Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building. Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg. Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday. Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones. Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero. Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero. Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway. Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue. Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero. Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple. Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington. Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple. Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page. Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue. Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth. Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple. Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple. Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif. Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oaklair, Calif. Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Teamsters No. 65—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lenox Way. Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones. Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th. Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple. Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560. Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif. Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero. Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 196 Boworth. Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market. Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market. Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple. Window Cleaners Jo. 44—112 Valencia.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 30, 1931

No. 52

Synopsis of Unemployment Insurance Bill

Plan for Relief Submitted for Study of Unions of State

Copies of the "unemployment insurance bill" introduced in the California legislature at the request of the California State Federation of Labor have been received. It is sponsored by Assemblyman Hornblower. It is too lengthy to be printed in full in the Labor Clarion, and as copies are being sent to all unions in the state, only a synopsis of the bill will be attempted at this time.

The bill provides that the act be known as the "unemployment insurance act," and its title defines it as "relating to unemployment, providing for insurance against the same, defining the rights, powers and duties of employers, employees and of certain state departments, divisions and officers in respect thereto, and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions thereof."

Section 1 makes certain definitions of terms used in the bill. "Employment" (except where the context provides otherwise) is "any employment for hire within the state except employment as a farm laborer or employment not in the usual course of trade, business or occupation of the employer." "Employee" under the terms of the bill excludes a person employed at other than manual labor at a rate of \$1800 per annum or more. "Employer" is a person who employs one or more persons in a common employment.

How Benefits Are Paid

A fund is created to be known as "the unemployment reserve fund," to which employers and employees contribute in sums of 2 per cent by employers and 1 per cent by employees on wages paid and earned. This money is to be collected by the employer and by him paid into the fund. Provision is made for protection of these funds, and the contributions are made a preferred asset second only to wages in case of insolvency of the employer.

Benefits are to be paid to every unemployed former employee by the industry fund to which his last employer belongs, or by his last employer if he has been exempted from the payment of contributions to the fund.

An employee shall be entitled to demand benefits on account of unemployment which continues subsequent to a waiting period of two weeks after notification of unemployment. These benefits to be paid for a period to be fixed as provided, but not for more than thirteen weeks in one calendar year, nor in a greater ratio than one week of benefits to four weeks of employment by one or more employers in this state during the two preceding calendar years, nor in any event to exceed \$7 a week to single persons under 21 years of age; \$9 a week to single persons over 21 years of age; \$12 a week to married couples when living together and \$1 additional for each dependent child under 18 years of age when actually living with the parents. Benefits shall be paid to an employee only if he has been employed by one or more employers in the state for not less than twenty-six weeks during the two preceding calendar years, if he has paid his contribution toward the unemployment reserve fund for at least 26 weeks during the two preceding calendar years, and while he is capable of and available for employment and unable to obtain employment in his usual employment or in another employment for which he is reasonably fitted. But he shall not be required to accept employment in a situation vacant in consequence

of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute or if the wages, hours and conditions offered be not those prevailing for similar work in the place of employment or are such as tend to depress wages or working conditions. The duty of paying benefits shall not be shifted by subsequent employment for less than six days if such employment is temporary in character.

When Benefits Are Denied

An employee shall not be entitled to benefits if he has lost his employment through misconduct, or if he has left his employment voluntarily without reasonable cause, or if he has left or lost his employment due to a trade dispute in the establishment in which he was employed, so long as the trade dispute shall continue. No agreement by an employee to waive his right to benefits is valid. Benefits can not be assigned and are exempt from levy, execution or attachment, which exemption can not be waived.

Rules for Adjudication of Disputes

The division of state employment agencies is authorized to provide for appeals from decisions of officials charged with the administration of the fund to an appeal board of three members appointed by the director of the department of industrial relations. The board shall consist of an employer, an employee and one disinterested citizen.

Employers who furnish proof of financial ability to pay the benefits fixed for unemployed persons in their industry, or who submit plans for unemployment relief which in the opinion of the chief of the division of state employment agencies will give benefits at least equal to the benefits provided in the act, may be exempt from payment of contributions to the fund.

Employers to Be Classified

The employers included in the workings of the act are to be classified into industries or groups of industries, and the assets of each such class are to constitute a separate branch of the fund, and are to be liable for the benefits payable to employees whose last employer was a member of such class.

A board to be known as the employment stabilization board for each classified industry is to be formed, with power to make rules and regulations for its class. This board will be empowered to fix periodically the amount of benefits payable from its industry fund, the period for which payable, and the times of payment, subject to the provisions of the act and the approval of the chief of the division of state employment agencies and the insurance commissioner. Such benefits shall be as near the amount of the maximum provided herein as the condition of the industry fund of such class permits, and the decision of the board may be modified from time to time so that such fund shall always remain solvent. It may award dividends to employers based on their experience in maintaining regular employment and do all other things which may be necessary for carrying on the business of its industry fund.

Appropriation Is Provided.

Whenever more than two employers in a classified industry employing more than half of the persons employed in such industry shall so request the chief of the division of state employment agencies may provide for the election of the board

by the employers in the industry and may provide for a vote by each employer in proportion to the total number of his employees.

Out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$300,000 is appropriated to be expended in accordance with law for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act, which is to take effect on the ninety-first day after final adjournment of the Legislature. Payment of benefits is to begin January 1, 1932.

UNION CONTRACTS ENFORCEABLE.

A New York dispatch to "Labor," the organ of the Railway Men's Brotherhoods at Washington, D. C., discussing a recent New York Supreme Court decision which has been received with much acclaim in union labor circles, says:

"A contract made with organized labor is valid and cannot be broken simply because an employer changes his mind, the New York Supreme Court ruled in granting an injunction to the Structural Iron Workers' Union restraining a group of steel contractors who were violating an agreement to operate union shops.

"This is said to be the first time in history that a court has held union agreements enforceable and granted immediate relief to the labor organization involved.

"The court's decision is another chapter in the 25-year-old 'open shop' fight between the Structural Steel Board of Trade, an employers' organization, and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and it has involved iron workers all over the country.

"The court's order was granted by Justice William Harmon Black. It requires the employers to carry out the terms of the contract providing for the exclusive use of union workers and arbitration of all disputes.

"The contract was broken by the employers," said Justice Black, in his decision. "The law creating such corporations cannot be used to gain benefits without subjecting members to reciprocal obligations."

"This case is a judicial determination of the sanctity of contracts entered into as applying to employers as well as labor unions," said Frank P. Walsh, who represented the union.

"The strife caused by the refusal of the employers to abide by the contract which the union executed last May has resulted in bringing iron workers into New York City in spite of the fact that there is considerable unemployment among the men already here."

"Officials of the employers' organization said that Justice Black's decision would probably be appealed, but that nothing definite would be done until a conference with their attorneys next week.

"After the union had made a number of unsuccessful attempts to have the matter adjusted through the United States Department of Labor, the organization brought suit for \$3,500,000 damages. The injunction against the employers was the outcome of this suit."

The cure for unemployment is employment. This cure may be applied by voting for the bond issue on February 6th.

Unemployment Bonds Should Be Voted

All Classes of Citizens Interested in Vote of February 6

"The most important matter before the people of San Francisco at this moment is the approval of the \$2,500,000 bond issue under which a program of essential city construction can start at once and on which several thousand citizens of San Francisco can find work."

Mayor Rossi made this statement in discussing the bond election on February 6th, and in expressing his approval of the program as outlined by Assistant City Engineer Clyde E. Healy.

"Failure to approve the bonds by a two-thirds vote will be an everlasting disgrace to San Francisco," continued Rossi. "Rain or shine, let everybody vote."

Churchman's Indorsement

"The passage of these bonds will enable San Francisco to meet this great crisis in a fraternal and democratic way by providing needed and dignified work, so that men and women who have always been self-supporting can earn money to supply themselves and their dependents with the necessities of life," said Bishop Edward L. Parsons in indorsing the bond issue.

With the termination of emergency city work because of the lack of funds, the Citizens' Committee on Unemployment notified all San Franciscans registered who have been given temporary work that if the bonds are voted February 6th work will be resumed. Many who have been given temporary employment are volunteering for campaign work in order to secure passage of the bonds and thus help themselves and their fellows to get future employment.

How Money Is to Be Spent

Proceeds of the \$2,500,000 bond issue will be expended under the advice and supervision of the Citizens' Trustees Committee, named by Mayor Rossi. Appointment of the committee was authorized by Supervisors following a conference with the bond campaign committee and the citizens' committee on unemployment. Supervisor Gallagher, who is also chairman of the committee on unemployment, presented the resolution.

It provides that the committee shall advise the Supervisors as to the best time for selling the bonds, the most efficient manner for expending the money and on the type of workmen to be employed on the numerous projects outlined in the resolutions providing for the bond election.

The committee consists of Selah Chamberlain, W. H. Crocker, John F. C. Forbes, Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, Kenneth R. Kingsbury, Frank C. MacDonald, John A. O'Connell, Mrs. M. C. Sloss, James B. Smith, Charles M. Wollenberg and Clyde E. Healy.

Indorsed by Organizations.

Among numerous indorsements received by the citizens' committee were those of the Motor Car Dealers' Association, Property Owners of North Beach, Arguello Boulevard Improvement Association, Mechanics' Institute, St. Francis Homes Association, the Loyal Order of Moose, numerous unions of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, and the San Francisco Labor Council.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ALIENS.

There has been no material change during the past year in the system of making, in the principal European countries, medical examination of applicants for United States immigration visas in their countries of origin. The system of examination of intending immigrants has proven so satisfactory it is proposed to extend it to additional foreign countries as soon as trained medical officers may be available for this purpose. During the fiscal year

ended June 30, 1930, a total of 156,370 applicants for immigration visas were given medical examination in their country of origin. Of the total examined 20,167, or 12.9 per cent, were found to have mental or physical defects; 8608, or 5.5 per cent, of the total examined were refused visas for medical reasons. Of 147,762 aliens who had been given a preliminary medical examination abroad, and to whom visas had been issued, only 23 were finally certified upon arrival at United States ports as being afflicted with disease necessitating mandatory deportation. The medical examination of aliens abroad is conducted in co-operation with the State Department and the immigration service of the Department of Labor.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY

*Philosophic Discussion of Current Topics by
an I. L. N. S. Writer*

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," says the old proverb. There's unemployment, for example. It is an evil wind, but it seems to be blowing the fruit growers good. The thousands of unemployed workers selling apples and oranges on the streets of American cities have boomed consumption and fruit growers are profiting. Apples and oranges have been brought to the attention of the public more than ever before. Hundreds of thousands of boxes of these fruits have been sold and as a result prices have been stabilized at a time when other agricultural products have been fluctuating in a most uncertain way.

No one has any objection to the fruit growers benefiting from the sale of "unemployment apples," but it seems absurd that men must suffer that fruit growers should gain. It only serves to strengthen the impression that this is a crazy world.

* * *

Much of the talk about a "dole" would make a horse laugh. As several Senators and others have pointed out, a dole is a dole, regardless of who gives it. There may be a question about the relative wisdom of giving doles by government or private agencies, but there is none about the word itself. The dictionary settles this by defining a dole as: "That which is doled out; a small portion; a gratuity." Yet some people who know better are striving mightily to make the nation believe that a "handout" is a "dole" when given by the government but is not when given by a private charitable agency.

* * *

And so the bankers think that the standard of American living should come down! One of these otherwise intelligent gentlemen intimates that the American working man has been living in an era of mechanical refrigerators, radios and automobiles and "in an atmosphere of Corona-Coronas." Well, we can tell more about the radios after we get the results of the census count which was taken for the benefit of the R. C. A. and others.

But just how many frigidaires does the eminent and more or less well informed gentleman imagine the working people can have, on a wage of \$1,318 per year which the government reports is the average for industrial workers? And as for "Corona-Coronas"—what are they?

* * *

But supposing the banker is right, after all? Perhaps it might be just as well to take in hand this matter of so many frigidaires, etc. The simplest way to begin is, to just shut down the factory where they make 'em. That will end it.

The banker can have one made to order for his house, and so can his friends. The stockholders in the frigidaire company will be sure to see the point. And so will the salesmen, and the advertising men, and the magazine and newspaper managers who have been printing all the advertising. And the workingmen—oh, they can always get a job somewhere—you know!

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES EXPAND.

Nearly 13,000 new members have been enrolled in the National Federation of Federal Employees, an American Federation of Labor unit, following a nine months' organizing campaign.

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Senate Report on Alaska Railroad

Step in the Direction of "Taking the Government Out of Business"

Senator Robert B. Howell of Nebraska, chairman of a select committee appointed at the last session of Congress to investigate the government-owned and operated Alaska Railroad, has recently filed a report which is a revelation of queer business policy on the part of the Interior Department, which is entrusted with the management of the great property which was intended to develop the isolated portions of the great northern territory of the United States.

The committee, which consisted of Howell, Kendrick of Wyoming, and Thomas of Idaho, visited Alaska last summer and held twenty-two hearings, at which fifty-six witnesses testified. Many instances of what the committee declares to be "gross mismanagement" are cited as reasons for the unprofitable operation of the railroad, but the "queer" instance of government business methods relates to the operation and subsequent disposition of the public utilities of the town of Anchorage, which was founded, laid out and built by the government as a terminus for the railroad on Cook Inlet.

Government as Santa Claus

At Anchorage, headquarters of the railroad, the government installed a power plant to supply power, heat and light to the shops and other railroad property and also a telephone system.

Subsequently the telephone system was leased to the municipality for operation, and the railroad company entered into a contract with Anchorage to supply electric energy in bulk to the town.

"These arrangements," says the report, "proved advantageous to the railroad and satisfactory to Anchorage, as the municipality has enjoyed a substantial profit as a middleman supplying telephone and electric service to its citizens."

However, private promoters conceived the idea of getting into the power business, and they secured assurance that if a private plant were built the government would cease to produce electric energy even for the railroad.

Railroad Pays Higher Rate

"The railroad's requirements were 40 per cent of all the electrical energy consumed in that region and unless the hydro-electric plant could have the railroad as a customer its construction would not be justified," says the report.

"Not only did the railroad cease to produce its own energy, but purchased it wholesale from the hydro-electric company at 4 cents per kilowatt-hour, while small consumers at Anchorage were offered a rate of 2½ cents.

"Though its revenue from the sale of electric energy would be gone, the railroad turned over, intact, its electric distribution system, covering the city, for the distribution of hydro-electric energy, and without one penny of compensation. It did not even require the hydro-electric company to purchase its electric generators, but generously agreed to maintain its electric station as a standby plant without any compensation whatever except that should an emergency arise requiring operation, then the railroad was to be repaid the expense incurred."

"Childlike" Explanation

This operation which was suspended for the benefit of private promoters was the only profitable undertaking of the Alaskan railroad, the committee says. In nine months of 1930 the loss to the railroad was \$55,000, adding that much to the railroad's mounting deficit.

"It may be urged," says the report, "that this

transaction has an ugly aspect, and it has except for the childlike blandness and naivete of the explanations offered by the responsible officials, which was that the result was wholly unexpected and is, indeed, much regretted, and that the railroad had no authority to distribute electricity except as a matter of necessity.

"The necessity in this case, after 13 years' service by the railroad, ended when someone else was ready to supply Anchorage," says the committee, with sarcasm it does not attempt to hide.

In spite of all delinquencies, the committee declares the railroad's operation should be continued and that business efficiency be enforced. It also recommends that the Senate continue the committee to check on operations during the present year.

PAYMENT OF VETERANS' BONUS.

In view of the current discussion with reference to payment of the veterans' bonus certificates, Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs at Washington, has wired James K. Fisk, state adjutant of the American Legion, describing the history of the certificates and explaining their present loan status. In his telegram Hines states:

"Congress in May of 1924 voted to adjust the compensation of veterans, with certain exceptions, \$1 per day for service in the United States, and \$1.25 per day for service overseas. When the amount so earned, less the \$60 bonus, exceeded \$50, the credit was used to purchase a paid-up endowment policy to mature at the end of twenty years. Because of not making a cash settlement the veteran was credited with an additional 25 per cent on account of such deferred payment. At the present there are outstanding 3,395,000 certificates with a maturity value of \$3,240,000,000. The policies average somewhat over \$1,000 apiece.

"At the time legislation was enacted, provision was made whereby the veteran could borrow on his certificate after it had been in effect for two years an amount based on a reserve value. As most of the certificates were dated January 1, 1925, the veteran holders thereof can now borrow on their certificates up to 22½ per cent of the maturity value, or over \$225 on the average certificate.

"On January 1st, it was estimated that 1,600,000 veterans had availed themselves of these privileges to the extent of borrowing about \$300,000,000 of a total value of \$725,000,000. The remaining \$425,000,000 is available for loans during 1931. During January it is anticipated that loans will be made to 300,000 certificate holders totalling approximately \$20,000,000. No doubt the availability of these funds will be helpful to those veterans who find it necessary to make loans at this particular time."

It is believed that the liquidation of these obligations of the government at this time would go a long way toward dissipating the financial gloom, especially among the veterans and those dependent upon them. Labor bodies quite generally are taking up the matter with a view to impressing upon Congress the merits of the plan.

DEPORTABLE ALIENS.

Approximately 400,000 aliens are now unlawfully in the United States, according to careful estimates, it was declared by the Secretary of Labor, W. N. Doak, in a report to the Senate recently.

Vote for the improvement bonds on February 6th.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Mrs. Ralph Wetmore, wife of Ralph Wetmore, one of No. 21's pensioner members, passed away on Tuesday of this week. Death occurred at the residence in Alameda. The sympathy of the entire membership is extended to Mr. Wetmore.

The many friends of Mrs. Alice Hawkes-Bennett, reading clerk of No. 21, were grieved to learn of the passing of Mrs. Hawkes-Bennett's mother, Mrs. Lucy Ellen Krause. Mrs. Krause passed away on January 26 at her home in Calistoga. Beside Mrs. Hawkes-Bennett, Mrs. Krause leaves two other daughters, Mrs. William A. Roberts and Mrs. L. Nellie Dykes of Calistoga. Funeral services were held in Calistoga on Wednesday, January 28.

On Wednesday, January 28, Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 voted on a proposition to levy a graduated assessment upon its members, the proceeds of the assessment to be used for relief of the unemployed. The proposition submitted to members of No. 174 provided that a member working four days per week be assessed \$1; a member working five days per week, \$1.25; a member working six days per week, \$1.50; full 44-hour week in commercial shops, \$1.50. The proposed plan, if adopted by the membership, will be in effect from February 1 to May 31, 1931. The result of the voting has not yet been learned.

The following item from Editor and Publisher is but additional proof that unionism pays dividends and that there is need of organization for all workers: "Wages of all employees of the Memphis Commercial Appeal and the Evening Appeal, with the exception of union men in the mechanical departments, have been cut 10 per cent by the receivers for the papers." It will be recalled that the two papers above mentioned were thrown into receivership because of alleged high financing and the failure of a string of banks in Tennessee and Arkansas.

Readers of these notes will recall that several weeks ago there was noted the fact that several newspapers in Tennessee and Kentucky were thrown into receivership because of financial juggling by promoters and bankers. The following item taken from Editor and Publisher indicates how a profitable newspaper may be looted by so-called financial wizards:

"Checks drawn by James B. Brown, president of the Louisville (Ky.) Herald-Post and of banking institutions of that city, now in receivership, to Benjamin S. Washer, vice-president and now operating receiver for the newspaper, were listed by Mr. Brown at a meeting of creditors in Judge Nat C. Cureton's bankruptcy court, Louisville, January 16. Checks made out to Gorge Inn, near French Lick Springs, Ind., were also brought into scrutiny. The checks drawn to Mr. Washer, Mr. Brown explained in answer to a question of David R. Castleman, attorney for Joseph S. Laurent, receiver for the Banco Kentucky Company, one of Mr. Brown's organizations, represented refunds to certain large advertisers who had given large contracts to the Herald-Post. Those drawn in 1928 amounted to \$15,066 and those in 1929 totaled \$10,423.80. Checks drawn by Mr. Brown made payable to cash and indorsed by Bert Owen, manager of the Gorge Inn, amounted to \$59,052. Mr. Brown explained these covered parties given by him for friends, sometimes as many as fifty or sixty, and that debts incurred by them at roulette and other games were often paid by him. At the first day's hearing, January 15, Mr. Brown stated

that he had expended \$5,000,000 on the Herald-Post, including the purchase price."

Members of Omaha Typographical Union recently voted against the adoption of a five-day week by a count of 125 to 67.

Duluth Typographical Union recently enacted a regulation requiring situation holders to give out at least two days each month.

The Intertype Corporation announces the sale of thirty-six new intertypes to the Scripps-Howard newspapers. Twenty-seven of the new machines will be installed in the New York Telegram and nine will be for use on the Baltimore Post, the plant of which was recently destroyed by fire.

Indicating that the fight against the American Sales Book Company of Niagara Falls has been effective, the American Sales Book Company has applied for an injunction restraining officers and members of Niagara Falls locals of the Typographical and Stereotypers' Unions from in any way interfering with the strike breakers in its employ. The company has filed suit for \$100,000 alleged damage to its business by the unions. Members should defuse to patronize merchants using American Sales Book forms. It will be remembered that union men and women in the employ of the American Sales Book Company refused to submit to the introduction of the infamous Bedaux "speed-up" system. Under the Bedaux system an alleged efficiency expert follows each worker with a stop watch, clocking each operation.

According to the Manufacturers' Record of January 22, newspaper and periodical printing ranks seventh in a list of billion dollar industries in the United States. The compilation is based on the 1929 manufacturing census and shows 11,425 establishments issuing newspapers and periodicals, the annual product of which is valued at \$1,719,879,000.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The employment pool was won last week by Bill Leslie, and no one was more surprised than he. Never having won anything before except by hard work, it does look like a break for him to get a three-day vacation with pay.

A few bozos around the shop insinuated there must have been something Oscar about that pool drawing, seeing that Leslie, hitherto an invincible loser, was permitted to carry home the bacon. Although no one demanded his dough back, all insisted on the right to do the drawing for the next one—and no blindfold test while doing it.

The final drawing took place January 30, and though last week's fairly represented the chapel numerically, thirty-three participating, all who could scare up a buck took a chance this week, the prizes being, first, proceeds of the pool; second, \$5 cash; third, \$2.50 cash. The pool was ordered discontinued by the chapel on February 1.

Speaking of that two-day layoff, this chapel went for it overwhelmingly, 53 to 5; proof, if any be needed, that the fraternal spirit still burns brightly. Even the five might have had reasons they thought sufficient.

Believe it or not, Red Balthasar, riding in his sultana's Austin, says he stuck out his hand to signal a turn and five men stepped on it.

Information is brought to the shop by Harvey Bell that the News' former composing room on Ninth street, loaned to the Salvation Army, has been turned into a sleeping room for unemployed.

Money, they say, is the root of all evil. Also the root of a good many arguments. Tune in: Mr. Borrower—I don't owe you \$3.50; I only borrowed three bucks. Mr. Holm—You borrowed \$3.50. Mr. B.—Are you sure? Mr. H.—Of course I am. Mr. B.—Well, if you'll let me have \$1.50 more I'll owe you five.

I read the other day, confides Alfie Moore, that the legislature appropriated money to buy the governor a \$5000 Lincoln. I appropriated \$500 to buy mine, made by the same concern.

Wonder why Mooney and Billings are trying so hard to get out? Rube Burrow wants to know. They've certainly got lots of priority.

An ambitious lad is Maurice Clement, night galley boy. Once he learns the trade and gets a card he has no intention of staying a mere journeyman. To prepare for something better—foremanizing, owning a shop, any job that pays real dough—Maurice devotes fourteen hours a week at Part Time High School, specializing in mathematics, English and printing.

A good many years Ray Marshall of the United Press was stationed in the Orient. "The Chinese, especially those actively interested in politics," he relates, "were not inclined to accept an opinion, an idea or a theory unless it was their own; it cramped their style. If a Wickersham commission, for instance, had been functioning, with eleven men expected to render a report, nothing less than eleven reports could be counted on. Or say eleven Chinese were running a newspaper (there were eighty-one papers in Peking when I was there) and a difference of opinion should arise; next day, it could be reasonably assumed, there would be ten more papers, started by the ten partners who had sold out and wanted a medium by which to broadcast their views without the mental cramping of narrow-minded partners. There was one fly in the ointment; not infrequently the police would swoop down on a paper, burn the plant and cast the editor in the hoosegow—one reason why there were not more papers than population. But this sort of thing was duck soup for writers and printers, if you could call 'em printers. Most of them had been laboriously taught that a certain character was to be found in a certain section of a case; if that character occurred in his copy he knew enough to reach for it and put it in his stick. But that ended his knowledge of the trade. Foremen, though, were of a different stripe; they knew how to read and, given a dummy, could make up, insert jump lines, get the right heads over articles—in fact as a rule were intelligent and reliable. Sixty dollars Mex a month was their average wage. Compositors usually were paid \$16 Mex a month; socially, they rated on a par with houseboys in European families, which is considerably better than the condition of the average craftsman in Peking."

Sneak thieves find the pickings pretty good around the joint. Red Balthasar's locker was opened Monday and about \$14 taken, while last week Frank Burwell was the victim for a smaller amount.

**MAILER NOTES
By Leroy C. Smith**

When the brilliant idea of creating a defense fund of \$100,000 was advocated by the statesmen of the M. T. D. U., had anyone then predicted that its expenditure would result in the 1931 president and secretary-treasurer stating they would "draw no salaries as long as the funds of the organization are at the present low ebb," it appears, as Mr. Roberts, Secretary-Treasurer, writes in the December, 1930, Journal, "the funds might be needed for other purposes," he would doubtless have been laughed at by the "optimist boys" favoring the defense fund plan. And also the admission being made by the present Secretary-Treasurer that the officers now in command of the "good ship" M. T. D. U., "do not enjoy working for nothing," very likely would have caused more laughs.

And further, in looking back over the history

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of the performances of M. T. D. U. officers to date, had anyone dreamed or even intimated, much less predicted, a Secretary-Treasurer of the M. T. D. U. would write in the December, 1930, Journal, giving as a reason for not drawing "salary and other expenses," that "your officers feel that the organization comes first," quite likely another big laugh would have gone the rounds of the membership.

A prediction to the effect that the day would come when a Secretary-Treasurer of the M. T. D. U. would publish a monthly financial statement in the Journal reading, "no disbursements for said month" (November, 1930) would have been greeted by a smile and a shrug of the shoulders by nine out of every ten mailers at least. . . . The financial statement of the Secretary-Treasurer for August, 1921, shows a total of receipts to the amount of \$1,275.01; expenditures, \$703.18; leaving a balance of \$571.83; defense fund receipts as of August 1, 1921, total \$2,678.20. Report for November, 1930: Defense fund, \$8.97; receipts, November, 1930, \$727.99; balance on hand November, 1930, \$804.23. At this rate it would appear the M. T. D. U., unless there is an increase in per capita, is likely to go into the hands of a receiver in bankruptcy.

In a letter to the writer, a member of Portland Mailers' Union says, in part: "We passed a modified five-day law requiring each member to lay off one day a month, which gives all subs at least four days a week, and also have applied to close our charter. The publishers say we cannot force foremen to lay off and we have referred the matter to President Howard and Mr. Kelly. I. Levy arrived here from Sacramento recently, worked here a couple of days and then left for Seattle. He had an I. T. U. traveler, which Seattle would not accept, but which we did, after he had paid his M. T. D. U. dues. He was then issued an M. T. D. U. traveler which he deposited in Seattle. The Seattle Times added another press some four months ago, which drew several mailers there, but now the press has been cut off, throwing more mailers on the sub list. Davy Davidson, formerly foreman on the Denver Post, until the strike there, and who has not been working at the trade, is the new foreman on the Seattle P.-I. Raleigh has been sick and is not expected to return as assistant foreman, so Patterson has been acting as assistant foreman on the P.-I.

"The Secretary of the Seattle local wrote our (the Portland) Secretary inquiring how Mr. Levy received his M. T. D. U. traveler, and our (the Portland) Secretary sure wrote them and told them something they will remember for a while.

"Some may figure the Portland Mailers are asleep," our correspondent says, "but we will surprise them yet; am expecting a break, and when it comes we will be through with the M. T. D. U. The financial statement is funny. No disbursements! But what will it be next month, with McArdle and Roberts traveling around doing politics to keep it going as long as they can? They have not yet filed the officers' expenses for the Houston Convention. When McArdle was here (Portland) he met with about ten members, mostly from the Oregonian chapel, where the meeting took place. A couple of the Progs had a little fun asking McArdle many questions, when McCullough of New York would always 'chirp in' by saying, 'Don't answer them, John, for if you do they will quote you.'

"The Prog cross-questioners also asked the New York delegation about the widely-known 'Buster' Brown, and advised McArdle to keep him (Buster) in New York, where he belongs."

From a member of Boston Mailers' Union, we learn that local is involved in another court action, resulting in Boston local voting on January 21st, by a vote of 143 for, to 43 against, to levy an assessment of 25 cents per week for a period of twelve months upon all working members for the protection and integrity of the union. This action

was the result of a mailer from Philadelphia depositing his traveler with the secretary of Atlantic City Typographical Union. A couple of days later he drew an I. T. U. traveler and proceeded to Boston. After working as an outsider on different dates in shops in Boston, he requested Boston local to accept his traveler. He was informed his case would have to be investigated first. Upon finding he had worked as an outsider, the Boston union appealed to the I. T. U., asking for suspension of this member for working as an outsider in Boston jurisdiction while still holding card in jurisdiction of another local. While waiting for a decision on appeal, the Treasurer of Boston local was served with an injunction writ by a local court.

It is rumored the Scripps-Howard interests have secured an option on the Los Angeles Express. . . . It is said that the confidential nature of the business discussed at a recent "stormy" meeting of the Cleveland, Ohio, Typos involved the accounts of Secretary Steffens, and also Hoban, perennial delegate from Cleveland, charges having been preferred against the latter. . . . E. Karbucisky is extended sympathy of the union in the death of his mother, who for several years had been a resident of this city, and up to the time of her recent illness had enjoyed good health.

BARRED FROM MAIL PRIVILEGE.

Three New York communist party newspapers, the Young Worker, organ of the Young Communist League; Young Pioneer, organ of the Young Pioneers, and the Spanish weekly, Vida Obrera, have been denied second-class mailing privileges by the Post Office Department. In every instance the basis of the ruling against the periodical is a charge of seditious language and revolutionary advocacies.

MILITANT BRITISHER LOSES LEG.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation and one of the most widely known British Labor leaders, had his right leg amputated above the knee on January 19th, in London, as a result of an old injury recently aggravated when he was shoved in a political meeting. When the operation was decided upon he wrote his physician that peace in the mining industry—which was achieved recently—would help him to bear the strain.

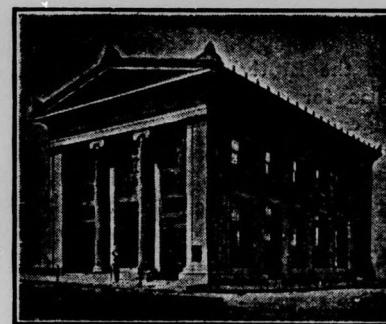
NEW LINE FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Besides apples, tangerines and other articles, unemployed workers in Philadelphia now are selling soap at the street corners, getting a profit of 4 cents on each cake sold at 10 cents.

Vote for the improvement bonds on February 6th.

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THE NEW SUPERVISORS.

Two new Supervisors appointed by Mayor Rossi have taken the oath of office and been welcomed to the board by Mayor Rossi and various members. They were Sam T. Breyer and Thomas P. Garrity, named to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Rossi and Dr. J. M. Toner.

Garrity, a member of the Board of Freeholders, ran for Supervisor in 1929 and was defeated. He succeeds Dr. J. M. Toner.

Garrity is former president of the South of Market Boys, also of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Bookbinders' Union and Union Labor Party. He is a member of the Printers' Board of Trade and is in the bookbinding business as a member of the firm of Dever, Garrity & Keys.

Breyer, who ran unsuccessfully for Supervisor in 1925, is in the wholesale hosiery business, being a member of Gerson & Breyer, 540 Mission street. He lives at 1075 California street, is married and has two children.

Breyer is a past president of the San Francisco Ad Club and Better Business Bureau of San Francisco, a past international president of the United Commercial Travelers and a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. He will fill out the unexpired term of Supervisor Hayden, who resigned and was appointed to succeed Rossi when he became Mayor.

EVILS OF CHILD LABOR.

More than a million children are working today while several million adults are seeking in vain for jobs, says Alice Park, secretary of the American Humane Education Society. There are bread lines and soup kitchens, while children work long hours at low pay. Child workers are one element in lowering the wages of their own parents, but they are also taking jobs away from them. Where there are not enough jobs to go around, more than a million child laborers mean more than a million idle adults.

ARMY CLOTHING FOR NEEDY.

Secretary Hurley set aside regulations that the army's cast-off clothing be destroyed unless sold. Commanders are ordered to distribute the clothing to charitable organizations with the stipulation that they be dyed and that none of them be sold.

Vote for the improvement bonds on February 6th.

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UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1931

VOTE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BONDS.

Seldom in the history of San Francisco has the city responded with such unanimity as in the matter of the campaign for the passage of the emergency employment bonds to be voted at the special election Friday, February 6th, says the Citizens' Committee which is urging their adoption.

Since the inception of the campaign only a week ago scores of organizations and leaders in every field of community activity have rallied to the campaign with pledges of support. Most of these organizations have undertaken on their own account to actively enlist their memberships so as to assure an overwhelming vote in favor of the bonds at the special election.

Special campaigns in support of the bonds are being conducted among the church organizations throughout the city, among all of the labor unions, business and industrial establishments, business, social, fraternal, and civic organizations, improvement and women's clubs.

Mayor Rossi, as head of the city government, has actively enlisted in the campaign and has received pledges of support from the heads of the police, fire, and all other city departments. The public school teachers of the city have likewise voluntarily lined up in behalf of the campaign.

LOOTING THE ALASKA RAILROAD.

The policy of "big business" and many of the high government officials to "take the government out of business" is well exemplified in the conduct of the Alaska Railroad, as revealed in the report of the Senate committee which recently conducted an investigation of that project. Prominence is given in this issue of the Labor Clarion to a summary of that report, as it gives a clue to the government policy in the matter of the great Muscle Shoals enterprise, in which hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's money have been expended. It seems that an enterprise which is not profitable is a legitimate government project, but as soon as it shows evidence of making a return on the investment it should be turned over to private interests.

Briefly, the United States government constructed the Alaska railroad, running from Seward and Anchorage, on tidewater, to Fairbanks, a mining community in the interior of the territory, some 400 miles. The road has showed an operating deficit annually of approximately a million dollars.

As an auxiliary to its terminus plant at Anchorage it was compelled to install its own power plant, water system and telephone service. Some or all of these showed a profit on operations, as they supplied the municipality, thus arousing the cupidity of local capitalists. They seem to have persuaded the authorities that while it was eminently proper for the government to operate a railroad which was losing money it was an invasion of "private enterprise" rights to engage in a money-making business, and the utilities were turned over to the local "go-getters."

But the strangest part of the transactions was that the railroad not only turned over its business of producing electric energy for its own use and for the use of the residents, but it allowed its own electric plant to stand idle, made a present of its distribution system to the private company, and evidently agreed to pay a much higher rate for electricity than was charged to private citizens.

In spite of the committee's findings relative to these "queer" transactions its recommendations consist of a declaration that the railroad's operation should be continued and that "business efficiency be enforced."

Muscle Shoals is a vastly more valuable property than the Alaska Railroad and its subsidiaries. The fact that it is destined to be enormously profitable argues against its ever being operated by the government for the benefit of the people. However, an intelligent fight is being made to thwart the greedy representatives of "big business" in this particular instance.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURS.

The Legislature of the State of California adjourned last Friday for its month's recess, after having received more than 2900 measures in the two houses for its consideration. The legislation presented covers every conceivable subject. Many "cinch" measures were among those introduced in the closing hours, and the usual crop of bills attacking the progressive laws passed in recent years sprang up over night. It behooves the representatives of organized labor to be especially alert at this time, not only for defense against the insidious attacks on labor laws, but to endeavor to have enacted such legislation as will tend to ameliorate the present deplorable industrial conditions.

A measure which undoubtedly will have the effect of clarifying the industrial situation was passed in the closing minutes of the session. It sets up an "unemployment council" to investigate the unemployment problem with a view to recommending legislation which would enable the state to efficiently handle the problem in the future. It had the indorsement of influential men in various walks of life, and confidence is engendered in its ability to produce useful suggestions.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF LABOR.

Daniel J. Tobin, head of the International Teamsters' Union, has written an article relative to the recent appointment by President Hoover of a new Secretary of Labor, and among his more pertinent utterances are the following:

"President Hoover has filled the office of Secretary of Labor by his appointment of William Doak, a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who has for several years been acting as legislative agent for that organization in Washington. According to newspaper reports the selection of Mr. Doak for that office was a severe disappointment to the president of the American Federation of Labor. I think the greatest sin that any man can be guilty of is that of ingratitude, and in this particular instance Mr. Hoover is guilty of ingratitude to Mr. Green."

"President Green is credited with making the statement that the two men who previously filled

that position were members of the American Federation of Labor and therefore the candidate of the American Federation of Labor should get the appointment. To say that Jim Davis was a member of the American Federation of Labor is simply a joke. Davis had not worked at his trade in the tin plate mills for twenty-five years, but when he became a candidate for the office of Secretary of Labor, then a rich man living in Pittsburgh—he formerly lived in Indiana—he rushed in and squared up his membership in some way with the organization of which he formerly was a member.

"To say that Doak is not as good a union man as Davis is going to extremes. Doak has never, since he became a member of labor, surrendered his membership in his organization. He has worked sincerely for its advancement under the leadership of his superior officers and although his organization is outside the American Federation of Labor, it cannot be charged that the rank and file of the membership of those organizations are not thorough union men."

A news item is going the rounds of the labor press to the effect that Jakob Hullen, a German who has lived in America for over ten years, has been denied citizenship at Santa Rosa, Calif., "because of his socialistic views." Hullen is credited with having said he "did not believe in private property, but advocated only lawful and peaceful means to bring about any change in society." It is said to be "the first case in which a Socialist has been refused citizenship for his views." Without either condemning or indorsing the beliefs of the German applicant for citizenship, it may be timely to say that such an instance of alleged judicial activity may well bear close scrutiny. Nearly a million citizens expressed the sentiments of Jakob Hullen a few years ago when they voted for Eugene Debs for President.

The Federal Reserve Bank for the Twelfth District reports that the decline in business activity was less pronounced in December than in most months in 1930. A few individual fields of industry showed improvement, although the general tendency was still downward. Little other than seasonal changes in the trade situation were recorded during the month.

John G. Lonsdale, president of the American Bankers' Association, is quoted as saying in 1930: "Well-managed industry long ago learned the wisdom of insuring regular payment of dividends. . . . The establishment and maintenance of an unemployment fund would not be a radical change in policy, but rather an enlargement of the old policy."

"I have seen human distress; I have seen persons suffering from hunger and from cold, and even though I stood alone, I could take no other position than one of support for any measure which has in it the hope of immediate relief of distress and human suffering," says Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York.

"No man has a right to follow his own opinion unless that opinion coincides with the laws of the land," says that screech owl of reform, Billy Sunday. Surely a fine example of the depths to which the fanatic may be led.

Self-respecting men would rather earn money by their labor than accept charity. Give the self-respecting citizen a chance to earn by voting the improvement bonds on February 6th.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions.

THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

What an interesting world!

So many things happen that never get into print. So much goes on under the surface.

There is no possibility that the printed word can chronicle all that man does—and a good deal of care is taken to see that in some cases the printed word is kept as far away as possible.

Corporations—and persons—often hire “publicity” men to change the drift of discussion.

Politicians do likewise, very often.

But there is something worse than that afoot. It is that, by and large, newspapers and newspaper men are losing their nose for news, losing their desire to hunt for truth, fattening on what is handed to them, willing to see their occupation as a grocer sees his groceries.

A column must bring in so much revenue and there must be so and so many columns of something called news to carry so and so many columns of revenue-producing advertising.

* * *

Here's a queer one. It is said that one man in the United States Treasury Department has the power to say whether a new public building shall or shall not have a heating and power plant of its own, or whether it shall buy heat and power from a public utility.

It is said of him that his power is supreme and that he can tell Mr. Mellon to go chase himself, if it comes down to an issue.

Bureaucracy builds itself up, precedent by precedent, and maybe here is one of the flowers on that odious plant.

But, for our little bureaucrats there is always Congress with a potential axe—only it takes Congress so painfully long to act, usually.

* * *

Public utility companies, by the way, are boasting that their 1930 expenditures for construction and new equipment broke all records.

They toot their horns and try to make us think this was because of pure altruism—they wanted to help cut down unemployment.

Yes, and maybe we believe all we are told.

Isn't there just a feeble chance that the utility companies spent their money that way in order to afford a basis for maintenance of rates, on the one hand, and to get down into the lower income tax brackets, on the other?

It was nice of these companies to spend so much for new work and it helped and probably nobody cares much to kick about it, but wouldn't it be more comforting if we could know that what we are told is the real story?

* * *

The United States Supreme Court has declined to pass on the question of whether or not there is a vested interest in a radio station and its right to operate.

Steadily the issue has been drawing to a head on that point.

Multi-million-dollar corporations want to establish a vested interest in the air. If they can do that they will have the game sewed up.

Up to now the people still own all rights to the air, even if they can't use them. Once let vested interest be established and—good bye!

Station WCFL in Chicago has been battling vigorously and with much acumen to prevent corporate wealth from getting away with what it wants.

In WCFL the whole opposition to a grab of the air heads up.

For the time being the Supreme Court has

ducked the issue, but sooner or later a decision will have to come. Then we shall know to whose voice we shall have to listen for the rest of our lives. Surely the day draws near.

Our social system and our political system rest upon just two or three basic things. One of these is the private ownership of property. It is fundamental with us that a man can gain title to and hold property in his own right, privately, for himself and thereon he can be a king.

That right is too valuable to be sacrificed. Beyond any sort of question it has contributed mightily to the American spirit, or psychology, or whatever you want to call it. If a man be a sweeper of the streets and can yet come lawfully by the price of a farm or a factory he can buy the farm or the factory and he can own it.

As long as America retains anything like its present character we shall defend and maintain that right.

WIT AT RANDOM

Two little boys were talking. One said to the other: "Aren't ants funny little things? They work and work, and never play." "Oh, I don't know about that," replied the other. "Every time I go on a picnic they are there."—Boston Christian Register.

* * *

Gentleman (at police station)—Could I see the man who was arrested for robbing our house last night? Desk Sergeant—This is very irregular. Why do you want to see him? Gentleman—I don't mind telling you. I only want to ask him how he got in the house without awakening my wife.—Harvard Lampoon.

* * *

The late John R. Arbuckle, the coffee king, who left an estate of \$100,000,000, often said that a part of his success was due to his knowledge of human nature. "In selling coffee," Mr. Arbuckle once said to a New York coffee broker, "you should exercise the same keen discretion which the druggist showed. A woman, well on in years, entered a druggist's and said, 'Have you any creams for restoring the complexion?' 'Restoring, Miss? You mean preserving!' said the druggist heartily. And then he sold the woman \$17 worth of complexion creams."—Labor.

* * *

"Rufus, did you go to your lodge meeting last night?" "Nah, suh. We dun have to pos'pone it." "How is that?" "De Grand All-Powerful Invincible Most Supreme Unconquerable Potentate dun got beat up by his wife."—U. P. Magazine.

* * *

"A spoonful of water contains 270,000 potential horsepower," says a scientist. That isn't water.—Life.

* * *

"H'm! So you want a job, eh? Do you ever tell lies?" "No, sir; but I kin learn!"—Humorist (London).

* * *

First Boa Constrictor—Whatchya swallow that dog for? Didn't yah just have a rabbit? Second—Yeh, but I felt like I wanted a chaser.—College Humor.

* * *

"Oh, what a funny-looking cow!" said the chic young thing from the city. "Why hasn't it any horns?" "There are many reasons," answered the farmer, "why a cow does not have horns. Some are born without horns and do not have any until the late years of their life. Others are dehorned, while still other breeds are not supposed to have horns at all. There are many reasons why a cow sometimes does not have horns. But the chief

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Q.—How long has Virginia had a ten-hour law for women workers?

A.—Since 1890. The law prohibits the employment of women for more than ten hours in any one 24-hour period.

Q.—What is the trade jurisdiction of the International Union of Elevator Constructors?

A.—The construction, installation and operation of elevators and elevator machinery.

Q.—Were stone cutters among the first workers to organize in the United States?

A.—Yes. Craft unions of stone cutters were among the earliest established.

reason that this cow does not have any horns is that it isn't a cow at all. It's a horse."—Labor.

* * *

After listening impatiently to a sermon on eternal damnation, an old colored man shook his head and said: "Dese yere 'Merican people ain't gwinter stan' fer it."—People's Business.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held January 23, 1931

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Roe H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Bro. Child who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Brewery Drivers, Martin Christen, M. W. Silk. From Bookbinders, Fred Dettmering, Joseph Goncalves, Albert Ittner, Ella Wunderlich, Lorretta Kane. Ice Wagon Drivers, G. Cronnelly, F. Lais. Teamsters No. 85, John A. O'Connell, Michael Casey, Edward McLaughlin, William Conboy, James J. Hopkins, Joseph McCann, Thomas Patton, Louis Molinari, Thomas Jolly, John P. McLaughlin. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Printing Pressmen No. 24, enclosing a check for \$25.00 for the Modesto strikers. From the California State Council of Carpenters, invitation extended to Secretary O'Connell, to be with them Saturday, February

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Montgomery

Demand this Label on Cloth Caps and
Uniform Caps



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN WHEN HAVING
WORK DONE ON YOUR CAR

28th. From Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, relative to the old age pension.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—An act to amend the Civil Code, relative to injunctions. An Act to amend the Civil Code, relative to Specific Performance of Collective Bargaining Agreements of Labor Unions and Employers.

Resolutions—Presented by Wm. Conboy with reference to the contemplated construction of a bridge across the San Francisco Bay from Rincon Hill in San Francisco via Goat Island, and requesting the Council to petition and urge the prompt action by Congress in order that the plans may proceed to completion and that this work be under way at the earliest possible moment. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Resolution reads:

"Whereas, The State of California contemplates the construction of a bridge across San Francisco Bay from Rincon Hill in San Francisco via Goat Island to a point in Oakland in the vicinity of the Key Route mole; and

"Whereas, A bill is now pending in Congress, H. R. 16298, and union labor is vitally interested in the proceeding of this structure as soon as possible, the State Legislature having provided the necessary laws for its construction; and

"Whereas, We believe that this bridge will be started in time to materially assist the acute labor situation in this section; and

"Whereas, We believe that this bridge cannot be constructed from taxation but can be constructed from revenue bonds and will be owned and operated by the public, and such a construction would greatly assist in the future development of the Bay area; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we urge the prompt action by Congress in order that the plans may proceed to completion and that this work be under way at the earliest possible moment."

Reports of Unions—Egg Inspectors, are making progress with organization at Petaluma; have introduced a bill at Sacramento for better inspection of eggs; American Federation of Labor has agreed to assist financially in organizing campaign. Barbers, are making gains in membership. Grocery Clerks, groceria in New Mission Market is fair; chain stores are still unfair. Window Cleaners, strike still on against the Advance Window Cleaning Company. Ornamental Plasterers, business slack; have endorsed bill for unemployment insurance; have indorsed bond issues for unemployment.

Trade Union Promotional League—Have elected officers for the ensuing year.

Law and Legislative Committee—Will meet next Wednesday evening for the purpose of studying the charter submitted by Freeholders.

Trustees—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants drawn for same.

Nominations—President, R. H. Baker, D. P. Haggerty. Vice-President, S. T. Dixon. Secretary-Treasurer, John A. O'Connell. Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien. Trustees—Charles Child, Wm. Granfield, James E. Hopkins. Executive Committee—Josep Blanchard, James Coulsting, John C. Daly, Patrick Flaherty, Wm. A. Granfield, Manuel Jacobs, George Kidwell, John F. Metcalf, George H. Knell, Laura Molleda, Anthony Noriega, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. P. Stanton, Wm. Lehr. Organizing Committee—Anthony Brenner, George Cullen, B. E. Hayland, Theodore Johnson, M. S. Maxwell, Lea Phillips, Fred West, Wm. Ratto, R. C. Kreutzberg, J. J. Sutton. Law and Legislative Committee—R. H. Baker, Henry Heidelberg, James E. Hopkins, Theodore Johnson, George Kidwell, Paul Scharrenberg, Edward Vandeleur. Directors of Labor Clarion—Anthony Brenner, Wm. T. Bonsor, James Coulsting, John Coughlan, M. E. Decker, George Hollis, John A. O'Connell.

New Business—Moved that the Council endorse the stand of Governor Roosevelt on his position regarding the harnessing of the power on the St. Lawrence River to be distributed to the people of New York by the government.

Amendment—That the matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee for investigation and report.

Receipts—\$539.20. **Expenses**—\$279.20.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.
Official Minutes of Meeting Held January 21, 1931.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, January 21, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President C. H. Parker at 8 p. m., and on roll call N. Burton was noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held January 7, were approved as read.

Credentials: Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Joint Auxiliary Nos. 24-119-125, for Irene Sherman, vice Edith Elliott; Garment Workers No. 131, for Nellie Casey and Delia Bateson; Tailors' Union No. 80, for Nels Soderberg and Aug. Raits; Waiters' Union No. 30, for Theo. Johnson and J. G. Manus. Credentials were accepted and the delegates, being present, were seated. From Building Service Employees' Union No. 9, credentials for T. Shea and W. Code were laid over, delegates not being present.

Communications: Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes; read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. Union Label Trades Department, circular letter on the principles of good trades unionism; filed.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees; same ordered paid.

Report of Secretary: Visited stores and unions; sent out letters of inquiry and information. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union No. 30 states it has adjusted the Marquard matter satisfactorily; have a number unemployed; look for the "house card." Hatters' Union reports no change in conditions; that there is quite a difference in the price reduction that the union will agree to and what the firms want, states J. C. Meussdorffer, 805 Market street, is now selling the Beacon hat, which is local union made; that there is a hat called the "California Special" on the market which is not a California made hat. Tailors' Union

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J. Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Kress, S. H., Stores.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

reports business at a standstill; discussing plans for an extensive campaign for a demand for union, tailor-made clothing; have moved to Room 411, 163 Sutter street. Molders' Union reports that the Ninth Army Corps commissary department, through the good offices of Congressman Richard Welch, will buy local union-made stoves; work not so good; buy the local union-made Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves. Pressmen's Union No. 24 donated \$500 to the strikers in the Modesto and Challenge butter boycott. Garment Workers No. 131 report their members are working only three to four days a week; help by buying a union-made shirt or overalls. Cracker Bakers and Auxiliary report it is fair in the cracker line, but not so good in the sweet cake line; National Biscuit and San Francisco Biscuit Companies unfair. Sign Painters want to thank the Hatters' Union and the League for their assistance in getting certain work back into a union shop. Pile Drivers state it is slow, with many out of work. Millmen's Union reports that Eureka, Thomson and Herring & Nutting Mills use the union stamp. Elevator Constructors say it is fair. Stereotypers report it is not so good; are paying out of work benefits of \$25.50 per week. Grocery Clerks report that the New Mission Market Groceria, Twenty-second and Mission streets, is employing union clerks; look for the union button. Ladies' Auxiliary has nominated and elected officers for the ensuing term; will serve refreshments to delegates of the League and their friends when officers are installed next meeting.

New Business: Motion made and seconded that the Glove Workers' Union be allowed to reaffiliate with the League, January, 1931, without paying back per capita tax. Carried.

Nominations: For president, A. W. Edwards (Millmen No. 42); vice-president, W. G. Spence (Sign Painters No. 510); secretary, W. G. Desepete (Grocery Clerks No. 648); secretary-treasurer, G. J. Plato (Office Employees); trustees, Sid France (Elevator Constructors), Theo. Johnson (Waiters So. 30), Jack Williams (Stereotypers); agitation committee, J. C. Willis (Pile Drivers), T. A. Rotell (Molders), Noble Burton (Steamfitters).

Election: There being no opposition, the Secretary cast one ballot for the above nominees and the chair declared them elected for the ensuing term.

Receipts: \$131.66. Bills paid: \$96.00.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m., to meet Wednesday, February 4, when officers will be installed. Moving pictures will be shown. Ladies' Auxiliary will serve refreshments. Visitors are welcome.

"Employ union members by demanding union workers and union merchandise."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Promotional League.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting on January 21 in Room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

Meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. W. G. Desepete, at 8:10. Roll call of officers showed all present.

Communications were read and filed.

Reports of committees showed good progress.

New Business: A discussion of several items.

Nomination of Officers: President, Mrs. Desepete; vice-president, Mrs. Gerhart; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Decker; guard, Mrs. Edwards; trustees, Mrs. Duryea, Mrs. Nielan, Mrs. McClarthy.

There will be installation of officers at our meeting to be held February 4, 1931. The Auxiliary will

serve refreshments in the small banquet room in the Labor Temple after the meeting.

The Auxiliary invites the delegates, and their wives, of the Trades Union Promotional League to be our guests for the evening.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Sec.-Treas.

CONTRACTORS' CONVENTION.

Two very helpful suggestions bearing on the present business depression emanated from the convention of the Associated General Contractors of America, in session in San Francisco this week.

Otto J. Amberg, an official of the Pacific Northwest branch of the organization, took to task those contractors who are taking advantage of unemployment conditions to make drastic cuts in wages, "forcing laborers to work for less than a living wage." "Such tactics," he said, "benefit no one and contribute to an extension of hard times. Definite action must be taken to halt this un-American slashing of wages."

Action was taken urging contractors and public officials to aid in establishing and enforcing minimum wage levels and working conditions that will be a credit to the industry.

Advocating that construction work be spread as evenly as possible over the twelve months of the year in order to avoid peaks and valleys in the contracting business, A. P. Greensfelder, St. Louis, president-elect of the association, pointed out that seasonal building is the result of habit, not climate.

"Even San Francisco, which has probably the most even climate of any place in the world, allows its building to follow the traditional seasonal booms and slumps," he said.

RAILROAD MEN TO SHARE WORK.

Yardmen, baggagemen and brakemen employed on the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific, numbering 3,100, have decided to share employment with their less fortunate brothers, by reducing working days and mileage.

Under the agreement the working time of yardmen on the Canadian Pacific eastern lines will be cut to a maximum of 26 days a month.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, ending a three-day conference at Pittsburgh, asked that the Pennsylvania Railroad restore shorter runs on its lines west of Pittsburgh, thus enabling 30 per cent of its unemployed members to return to work.

ESTIMATE OF UNEMPLOYED.

Colonel Woods, chairman of President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment, told the Senate Appropriations Committee that there are between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 unemployed in this country. This is the first time an administration spokesman has publicly made such an estimate, that approximates the figures of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

This is the last week of the unemployment census of the United States Department of Commerce. Supervisor Felton Taylor has arranged to mass his forces in a final drive to clean up the third of San Francisco which has not been covered.

WANTS "PARTY INTEGRITY."

Repeal of the state primary law was recommended by Governor Leslie of Indiana in his message to the Legislature. The governor wants a return "to the higher level of party integrity," and deplores the ease with which "irresponsible persons" may be placed on the ballot.

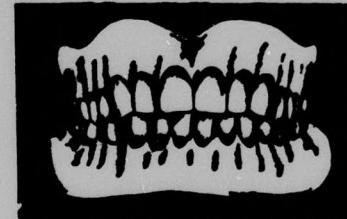
Vote for the improvement bonds on February 6th.

WELSH COAL STRIKE ENDED.

A South Wales strike of 150,000 miners was settled by the persistence of Labor government officials. Wages are not changed. The miners re-established the seven and one-half hour day, instead of eight hours. The truce destroys the "spread-out" system which permitted the coal owners to enforce any hours so long as the average was seven and one-half hours, says a recent London dispatch.

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Brief Items of Interest

Throughout the State of California approximately 100 applicants are taking the competitive examination for entrance to the California Nautical School. Due to the great interest shown by the youth of the State of California in this school, it will be necessary to conduct a second examination, which will be held beginning Thursday, February 20th, at the State Teachers' College, San Francisco, and in other educational institutions throughout the state.

After months of preparation, work started Tuesday morning on the War Memorial, which is to consist of a veterans' hall and opera house and to occupy two blocks on Van Ness avenue across the street from the City Hall.

Newly elected officers of the Letter Carriers are announced as follows: W. H. Shea, president; C. S. Finney, vice-president; Dan Sullivan, treasurer, and C. S. Trieber and Thomas Tierney, secretaries.

Plans for a mass meeting of World War veterans to be held some time this week in San Francisco as a part of the campaign to bring about immediate payment of the bonus have been made by Commander John E. Staley, national head of the Veterans' Prosperity Organization. "Payment of the soldiers' bonus at this time would mean that approximately \$120,000,000 would come to veterans in California alone," he said.

Plans and preparations for the annual campaign of the Community Chest, February 25th to March 10th, have been speeded up by an announcement from Chairman W. P. Fuller, Jr., that the entire department of public relations is ready to enter upon the work incident to the yearly task of raising maintenance funds for the 107 welfare and social agencies. This department is directed by Miss Ruth A. Turner as chairman, and Mrs. Lloyd Reynolds, vice-chairman. Both are experienced leaders in club and welfare organization activities. Nine distinct volunteer committees that function throughout the year in advancing the welfare program constitute the department. These will turn their attention to preliminary campaign details.

The following members of local trades unions passed away during the week: Albert Rae Glenn, Painters' Union No. 19; John G. Casad, Musicians' Union; Mrs. Marge T. McNulty, Laundry Workers.

Unemployed musicians were benefited by the proceeds of a popular orchestra concert conducted by George von Hagel and Kajetan Attl Wednesday night in the Dreamland Auditorium. The ensemble of seventy-five players, which has taken the name of Philharmonic Orchestra, intends further programs in the near future.

WANTS SHIPS BUILT ON COAST.

The northern California delegation in the lower house of Congress has opened fire on Eastern ship-builders who have been hogging all of the building contracts let heretofore under the mail subsidy and ship loan acts.

Representative Welch of San Francisco sounded off with a speech on the floor and then announced that he would offer an amendment to the Shipping Board appropriation bill specifying that 40 per cent of the money loaned for the building of ships hereafter must be assigned to ships to be built on the Pacific Coast.

PORO RICO LABOR DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Insular Affairs has approved a bill which will establish a labor department in the government of Porto Rico.

IT'S EVERYBODY'S JOB.

The Community Chest campaign this year—more than ever—is everybody's job. The responsibility of ministering to the relief of human misery and suffering so prevalent just now rests upon the entire community. There are few people who do not want to give to worthy charity. Unfortunate, indeed, is the person so poor in worldly goods or so poor in spirit that he will not get a great satisfaction in helping those less fortunate and in greater need. Most people want to give, and give their share—enough so they can share the pride of the community in the good work that is being done by the 107 welfare and relief agencies federated in the Community Chest.

What is your fair share of this community effort? How much shall you subscribe? Gifts to the Community Chest are free-will gifts. Consider the matter and give the amount you feel that you can afford to give, and the amount that will make you feel happiest. That is the amount you should subscribe. Consider the Community Chest not in itself a charity, but a service. It serves all religions, all classes of society, regardless of creed or color. Its purpose is to bring home the needs of loyal charities to all the people, at one time—to collect from all the people at one time the money necessary to carry on all charities—to see that the money contributed by the people is honestly, carefully and economically used for welfare and relief work.

DANVILLE STRIKERS ENJOINED.

Judge Henry Leigh of the Corporation Court at Danville, Va., made permanent a temporary anti-picketing injunction against striking textile employees.

The workers refused to contest the temporary order. They believed they would waste their money if they employed attorneys. Judge Leigh said such action was a confession of guilt, as charged in affidavits by mill officials and police.

The court order makes it unlawful for any unionist or sympathizer to molest persons wishing to enter or leave the mills. The strikers suggest to Judge Leigh that such action would be unlawful without his injunction, and that a person guilty of molestation can be punished in a criminal court.

With the injunction, however, Judge Leigh is lawmaker, jury and executioner. Where a jury would acquit, Judge Leigh can find guilty and fine and jail at will.

They conquer who believe they can. He has not learned the lesson of life who does not each day surmount a fear.—Emerson.



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